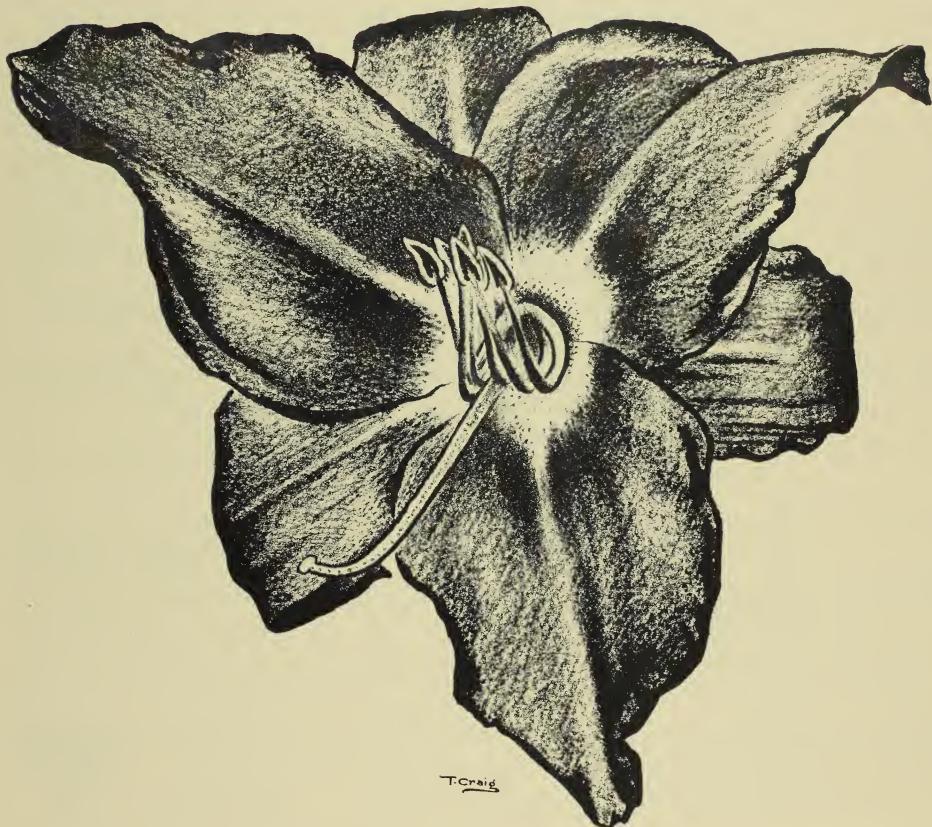


California GARDEN

SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER 1973

50 cents



RAVEN WING (Pattison)

FLORAL EVENTS

September 28 Palomar District, California Garden Clubs, Inc. will hold its monthly general meeting in the Casa del Prado. Registration and coffee at 9:30 A.M. Chula Vista Garden Club will host the meeting; lunch will be served. Jim Stalsonberg, well known plantsman and supervisor for San Diego City Dept. of Park and Recreation, will present the program.

October 15 San Diego Floral Association's monthly meeting for October will be guested by another group to see a film on South African horticulture. Details will appear in the Association's October Newsletter.

FLORAL EXHIBITS

September 22 & 23 San Diego Bromeliad Show and the San Miguel Branch of the American Begonia Society will hold their meetings and shows in Casa del Prado. Sat.; 1-4P.M. Sun.; 10 A.M.-4:30P.M.

October 7 San Diego Orchid Society will hold Open House in room 101 of Casa del Prado. 11A.M.-5P.M.

October 13 & 14 General Horticulture and Flower Arranging exhibits by members of the Crown Garden Club of Coronado. This is the club's 14th annual flower show. This year's theme is "Autumn Splendor". Free Admission; Coronado Woman's Club, 1735 Strand Way. 1-6 P.M., Sat. and 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Sunday.

October 20 & 21 The Ikenobo School of Ikebana will present an exhibition in Casa del Prado. Saturday, 11 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.; Sunday 11 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.

October 28 Convair Garden Club will stage its Mum and Fall Vegetable Show; Casa del Prado, 101; 1 P. M.-5 P.M.

November 3 & 4 San Diego Tropical Fish and Pond Show; Saturday 1-7:30 P.M. , Sunday 11 A.M.-5:30 P.M. Casa del Prado, room 101.

TOURS

October 13 This month you have a personal invitation to tour the estates and mansion of Harold Lloyd. Fee of \$10.50 includes entry to the estate. Depart: Balboa Park 7:30 A.M.; La Jolla 7:45.

November 17 Floral invites you to make that delightful trip to Ensenada for shopping and lunch. \$10.50; Depart Balboa Park 8:30 A.M.-La Jolla 8 A. M.

If you can spend some time, even a few hours, with someone who needs a hand, not a handout, call your local Voluntary Action Center. Or write to: "Volunteer," Washington, D.C. 20013

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CALIFORNIA GARDEN

Published Since 1909 by the SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION
Casa del Prado, Balboa Park, San Diego, California 92101

VOLUME 64

NUMBER 5

COVER

The cover sketches were done by the late Tom Craig, of Escondido. Craig was an artist in his own right and was particularly gifted in drawing flowers; the sketches on these covers were originally done to illustrate Craig's commercial catalogue advertising daylilies and irises. He was a noted hybridizer of both of these floral genera and worked with others as is mentioned in the daffodil article.

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HEMEROCALLIS=Beautiful For A Day= Daylily

RAYMOND J. CHESNIK
TOM CRAIG, sketches

THE GENUS HEMEROCALLIS belongs to the lily family Liliaceae. Species are numerous within this genus, but until China is again accessible to the West no definitive taxonomic study is possible. Besides China, which has the greatest number, hemerocallis species are found in Korea and Japan. The Chinese have, since early times, used daylily (Lu Tsung) as food and in medicine. Dried flower buds are preferred to fresh ones in cooking, but either way the stamens and pistil are removed. Dried flower buds are reputed to contain about 11% protein, 3% minerals, 8% crude fiber and 2% fats. Medicinal preparations incorporating hemerocallis roots are used to reduce temperature and ease pain among other things. Cultures that have been influenced by Chinese medicine also make use of the daylily.

Hemerocallis, as Linnaeus described it, very likely was introduced into Europe about the middle of the sixteenth century. There is a plant described centuries earlier as "Emerokallis" which grew along the Mediterranean. Linnaeus evidently transliterated that name when applying it to the daylily. (I wonder what happened to Emerokallis.) Europe, as has America, regarded the hemerocallis as an ornamental.

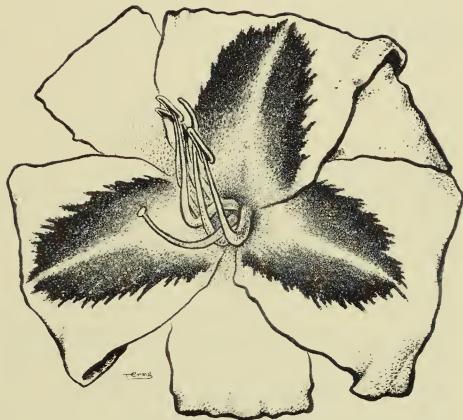
The daylily has been so accommodating many people today believe it is indigenous to this country. The question of when hemerocallis was first brought to America is moot. We know that by 1812, daylilies were not only growing in the gardens of Philadelphia but had escaped to naturalize along rivers and streams at the edge of woods. This naturalization is understandable when we consider that some hemerocallis are found growing in roughly the same latitude and climatic conditions in their native China. As America grew and people moved westward, the affable daylily moved with them in the form of seed or plant—depending upon the length of the move. In some areas, the daylily was at one time known as the "Homestead Lily".

The seemingly endemic *H. flava*, the yellow daylily, is extensively used in landscaping and as such is an

ideal plant. Relatively pest free, *H. flava* can be depended upon to bloom profusely over a long period. Landscape architects particularly appreciate the low maintenance, clean thirty inch tufts and dependable yellow flowers of *H. flava*. Unfortunately these endearing qualities lend credence to the general impression that all daylilies are yellow; however, it is true that known hemerocallis species are either yellow, orange, or fulvous-red or brown overlaying yellow or orange. Modern daylilies come in hundreds of shades of red, lavender and purple, pink and brown as well as orange and yellow. In addition, there are green shades and hues and near whites. Color pattern is as important as color itself; in this, hemerocallis shows a great deal of diversity. A "self" has the same color on both petals and sepals. In the "bitone", the petals and sepals are of a different intensity. In the "bicolor", the flower parts are of different colors. "Blends" are either mottled or fulvous blooms. The throat may be yellow, orange, or green though the intensity of color differs. Orange and green throats tend to associate with dark colored flowers and yellow with the light colored.

Diversity does not end with color. Modern daylily hybrids may be tall—four and five feet—or shorten to twelve inches. Flower sizes range from one and a half inches to eight plus inches. Although there is no consensus as to flower size, most hybridizers work toward a scape height of between eighteen and thirty-six inches. Mid to high branching is a desirable goal. The desired effect being of flowers near the same plane but not bumpy. Three such cultivars of varying heights and properly placed makes a most agreeable presentation.

Other attributes and variations include night blooming and scented daylilies. These are always of a light or pale hue and are descended from the night blooming *H. citrina*. Blooms are no longer just funnel or bell shaped. One may find blossoms which are perfectly flat except for the throat, or the sepals and petals may recurve. There are spider flowers that have



FLIRTATION (Craig)

narrow, often twisted and recurved segments. Others may have the sepals recurved and the petals straight. Other variations occur and doubtless more will appear.

One trait that is perhaps of most interest to southern California gardeners is that of continuous bloom and rebloom (remontant). In our mild climate, many daylilies will bloom more than once. Those varieties that do produce fewer flowers per scape, but more scapes, make up for their lack of blossoms. This trait of producing fewer flowers is particularly apparent in the continuous or everblooming varieties. These varieties usually have scapes coming while earlier scapes are blooming.

In my opinion, the over-riding thing about *hemerocallis*—what has piqued my interest—is the relatively new tetraploids. A tetraploid plant is one in which the usual number of chromosomes (small bodies within the cell nucleus which carry genetic factors) is doubled. It at once becomes apparent that when the genetic factors are doubled new and unusual combinations must occur. (One has but to look at the modern tetraploid iris then harken back to grandmother's diploid flags to see what I mean.) This is not to say that every new tetraploid can be considered a finished flower, far from it. Early "tets" tended to be rather coarse. Double genes make for heavy—perhaps too heavy—substance in the beginning. It is the hybridizers job to find a happy medium, to create a flower with heavy substance yet with that "oh so

fragile" look, and they are doing just that.

The foregoing has of necessity been a brief look at the genus *Hemerocallis*. If your appetite has been whetted to learn more of this amazing flower, why not join the American *Hemerocallis* Society? Benefits include four journals a year that are jam-packed with descriptions and information about new and old daylilies along with scientific and cultural articles. Membership in the A. H. S. also brings free membership in the Southwestern *Hemerocallis* Society. The latter society came into existence last March in San Diego County. This society's goal is: the spreading of information about modern daylilies to both its members and the general public through flower shows and lively meetings. Dues for the American *Hemerocallis* Society are \$5 annually. Send to: Mrs. Arthur W. Parry, Sec./Editor, Signal Mountain, Tennessee 37377. As one who belongs to several national flower societies, I can truthfully say you will get more for less from the A. H. S.



KINDLY LIGHT (Bechtold)

A HIDDEN RAINBOW

JOSEPHINE GRAY

WHEN THE BULB CATALOGUES begin to arrive in mid-summer, I lose what little mind the drought of August has left me. One swallow may not make a summer, but one bulb catalogue can make a spring. Before settling down to lists and prices, there is a wild joyous dance of the imagination; one hundred, two hundred, no a wilderness of daffodils to wade through under the sycamore tree. Crocuses edging all the paths and blue pools of grape hyacinths with the spicy fragrance of *Leucocryne* nodding above them. Then, myriads of tulips from the endearing Kaufmannia and candy-striped Lady tulips (*Clusiana*) through the cottage types to the tall stately Darwins.

I know how many daffodils will come up in the lawn under the sycamore tree; there will be three, the three I planted in a long ago October. Anyone who has tried to dig holes in a Bermuda grass lawn down through the hard California soil will know why there are only three. They come up year after year boldly blowing their trumpets to announce the spring and to prove, that if I were a little stronger than Hercules, I could have a daffodil meadow. However, they bloom in other places and are wonderful to have, not only because of their infinite variety, but because they do come back every year since the gophers don't like them. Eastern bulb growers tell us to dig them when their foliage turns yellow, but I don't find this necessary, neither do I plant them as deeply as we are told to do; once and a half their size from shoulder to root end is about right for most bulbs in California. Bulbs like well drained earth rich with humus, and a little bone meal in the planting hole. Don't set the bulb directly on the fertilizer, sift a pinch of soil over it first. After the first year, when I sprinkle bone meal on the old bed, I scratch in a little potash as well in order to keep the flower to first rate bloom size.

There are bulbs which don't do very well for us in spite of the six weeks' refrigeration treatment. Tulips are among them; they will bloom, but few come back the following year, even *Clusiana* which comes from a Mediterranean climate similar to ours, is not dependable. A few show up, but usually you have to do as you do with annuals, plant them fresh every year. Gophers may have something to do with this; I expect I have been hostess for many expensive lunches of *Fritillaria*, *Ixiolirion* and *Babiana* to unwelcome guests. Year after year, I try these fascinating little bulbs and out of dozens maybe get one or two—just enough to realize how desirable they are. If I had patience

enough to plant little clutches of them in hardware-cloth baskets, I could tell whether it is gophers or climate. However, there are so many others which do come through and bloom that I don't allow a very long period of mourning.

There are beautiful and interesting kinds of "minor" bulbs, small and adaptable to little rocky places and borders. *Triteleia* (recently re-christened *Ipheion*) are tiny milky blue stars, lovely in a border, picked for a tussie-mussie they last a long time, and if left undisturbed for several years will make great pale blue pools for your delight. Snowflakes (*Leucojum*) too will thrive if left. They are the little white bells which are similar in form to Snowdrops, though the Snowflakes are larger, and each drooped petal has a tiny splash of green on it. They like shade rather than full sun.

Ixia and *Sparaxis* are both from South Africa and do well in a sunny position here in our area. *Sparaxis* grow to about eight inches, and *Ixia* twice that. Both have nice color combinations and are good for cutting. *Ixia* produces its blossoms on long graceful racemes; because of the interesting mixture of color, *Sparaxis* is sometimes called the Harlequin flower.

No talk of bulbs is complete without a grand rave about Dutch and Spanish irises: They come in such an array of gorgeous color that a mass of them is a joyous sight. Many people think that they come only in what we think of as "Dutch blue", but WHITE PERFECTION is just that, and BLUE RIBBON is of so pure and electric a blue that the air above them fairly shimmers. There are several golden yellows and combinations of yellow and white, and a striking bronze to give accent. Spanish irises are fragrant, make a smaller growth and bloom about two weeks later than the Dutch. They are fine for arrangements for they can be cut in bud and will open well in water and last for some time. They like gritty soil, well drained. Year after year, these bulbous irises return and reproduce enthusiastically. If by chance you happen to dig up a bulb you will find handful of tiny bulblets clinging to their mother. They are the size of a pea, and like peas if planted will right themselves and grow, and in due course, say three years, present you with fine blooms. In an out of the way place where they will get some water and sun, I draw a mark with a stick and sow them as I would seeds and forget them. You will be amazed and surprised to find them blooming some cool spring morning!

Ranunculus and *anemones* must not be forgotten, nor the completely charming baby *Gladioli*. These latter I am going to grow by the hundreds. I have never had anything which delighted me more; they have everything—just the right size for cutting, the colors are lovely—some of them are frilled, some have ruby throats and all have stamens.

The list of bulbs for spring delight is almost endless; many species of *Ornithogalum* (Star of Bethlehem) and as many of *Scillas*. These are the charming hyacinth-like flowers which are the Spanish and English Bluebells. They come in several colors, pink and white as well as shades of blue. They naturalize well and like shade.

The beginning of your pleasure is in the fall when you squat down to plant your bulbs in the warm friable earth and feel them in your hands: the brown satin vests of the tulips, the hyacinth's rough purple coat, the freezia's little tightly knitted beige hoods. A handful of pearls which will turn into grape hyacinths, a double handful of hard brown ranunculus claws are gently buried and patted down. There is always a discussion as to whether it is better to soak or not to soak the claws. I have done it both ways

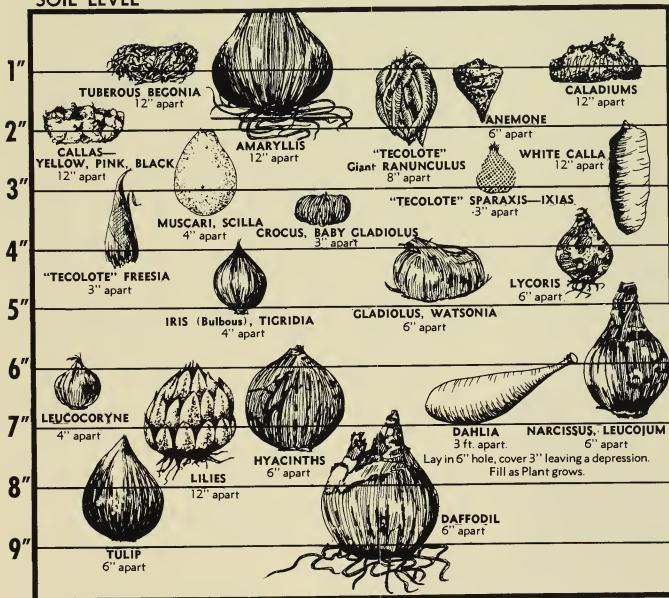
and they grow. After years of planting them, I still am never quite sure which is the "up" side of an anemone! Instructions say to plant them with the depression up, but I don't seem to see a depression, they look like clinkers to me, and after giving them a little period of pondering, I poke them in and hope. Since I always have anemones, I guess they know which side is up and turn themselves over if need be. This is the time to sow annuals over your bulb beds; larkspur, Shirley poppies, *Nemesia*, blue lace-flower and the like. Give them a light mulch in case a witch-wind comes along at the end of the month just to remind you that you ARE living in a reclaimed desert.

To sum up all the joy of bulb planting and anticipation, Louise Driscoll puts in a few lines:

"I held them in my hand, small balls of wonder,
Purple and ivory and brown.
I broke the soft, dark earth to fold them under,
And pressed the yielding soil to hold them down.
I know that in their hearts the rainbow lingers,
Waiting until it hears a song it knows.
Oh, strange—to hold a rainbow in my fingers!

SUGGESTED PLANTING DEPTHS

SOIL LEVEL



THERE ARE five bulb types: all are underground stems with different shapes, and their method of storing food is somewhat different. **TRUE BULB**: onion, daffodil, lily, tulip, etc.; are more rounded and are composed of fleshy scales or tunics that store food and protect the nucleus.

CORM: gladiolus, ixia, crocus, *Bloomeria*, freesia, etc.; store their food in the solid center around the nucleus and not in scales or tunics. These are shorter and usually have more diameter than thickness.

RHIZOME: daylilies, iris, calla, lawn grasses, etc.; long slender storehouse of food reserve that creeps along in the surface of the soil. To produce new plants one can cut up rhizomes which have more than one growth bud. Each new growth bud will produce an individual plant, but the larger the rhizome division is, the stronger the plant.

TUBER: tuberous begonia, caladium, cyclamen, tuberose, potato, anemone, etc.; similar to rhizomes but are usually more rounded and thicker in overall physical features than rhizomes.

TUBEROUS ROOT: dahlia, glory lily, etc.; are really roots and not stems as are the other four types mentioned above. These roots have no growth buds in them, but can produce new plants when a section of the attached stem base remains on each root division.

STOP - LOOK

LEARN TO RECOGNIZE THE JAPANESE BEETLE

WATCH FOR THIS INSECT

Metallic Green Body

6 White spots on each side of body

Bronze wing covers

Just under $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long

JAPANESE BEETLE

(*Popillia japonica* Newman)

Plant Pest Control Division
Agricultural Research Service
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Picture Sheet No. 4
Revised April 1963

A. Ear of corn with silk cut by feeding beetles, showing fallen silk lodged on blade.

B. Life stages (all about four times natural size).



IT HAS BEEN SEEN HERE RECENTLY !!

WHAT YOU CAN DO

Your help is needed to prevent the spread of the Japanese beetle. You can help if you do these things:

- Organize a community-wide campaign to treat soil with milky disease. Milky disease is a natural enemy of the Japanese beetle grub. Dust mixtures that contain spores of the organism causing this disease are available commercially but the supply is limited. They are most effective when applied throughout a community, but they may be applied to individual properties. Usually, the disease works slowly, and its effects may not be evident for several years. It kills grubs in the soil, but it does not prevent beetles from flying in from untreated areas. It is harmless to plants and to humans and all other forms of animal life.

- Make your property unattractive to beetles. Remove all ripening and rotten fruit as soon as possible. Clean out weeds and other unwanted plants. Keep desirable plants healthy. If possible, select plants that do not attract the beetles. Do not set out susceptible plants until after the height of the beetle season.

- Protect turf and other plants with chemical pesticides or biological organisms such as milky disease. To obtain these products, contact your local garden supply store. Follow label directions explicitly.

- Report new infestations to your county agricultural agent.

- Do not use beetle traps to protect plants. They may attract more beetles to your property while catching only a small percentage of them, thus increasing the likelihood of damage. Traps are primarily for use by Federal and State officials to obtain information about the distribution and spread of the beetle.

- Check with your county agricultural agent or your State or Federal plant protection inspector if you are moving to another area, or if you intend to swap plants with out-of-town friends. These officials can tell you what quarantine restrictions you will need to observe. Insect collectors should not exchange live insects. Do not mail live insects.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA AUTUMN

JANE FIELD

CONTRARY TO POPULAR OPINION, autumn does come to the lowlands of southern California. Once the annual October heat wave has subsided, those who try can sense many changes.

There is fall color. Apricot trees turn yellow, peach leaves orange, and the sumac flames out in several shades of red. The berries of the nandina, cotoneaster, pyracanthus and California holly blaze scarlet in all kinds of gardens and on scrubby hillsides.

Breezes stir the now translucent leaves of pomegranate shrubs, revealing wine tinted fruit. Elms, poplars, wisteria and cottonwoods dip gold on lawns and sidewalks. The Chinese flame trees, soberly green all summer, shoot forth spectacular clusters of vermillion seed pods. The liquidambar sets pink and crimson fire to the landscape everywhere.

The rough leaves of grape, fig and sycamore turn bronze and crumble away, leaving spindly branches naked against earth and sky.

The birdlife changes, too. Gone are the raucous, bright, hooded orioles. Back again are the sweet-singing white-crowned and rufous-crowned sparrows. Migrating Audubon warblers are in the rose bushes hunting lunch. Yellow and Wilson warblers flash in the bird bath. On golf courses, the water hazards bubble with fat little ruddy ducks returned from Canadian summers. Flocks of cedar waxwings line up on television antennae. While shortening days settle quickly into misty nights, the killdeer's cry sounds lonely and lost as it circles the horizon.

The rolling hills, green and yellow in the spring, are now sere. Creamy rabbit brush and maroon murdock are going to seed. Thistle puffs have turned to straw. The terrible tumbleweeds are set afire by farmers in the early morning, the smoke floating nostalgically above acres of drying corn fodder. Against rural fences, the fleabane traces a lavender perimeter. In marshy areas, the suede cattails explode, their fluff clogging already stagnant ponds.

The canyon skunks come closer to habitations each night in search of sustenance, causing consternation behind bedroom windows and hysteria in dog kennels. Possums rummage among pumpkins and turban squash in decaying vegetable gardens. In flower borders, petunias, stocks and zinnias still bloom, but the real color is provided by chrysanthemums—white, yellow, pink, russet—opening for Halloween and Thanksgiving.

Yes, southern California autumn is real. It can be heard, felt, smelled, tasted and seen. Just give it a chance to turn you on.

IT'S THE BERRIES. . . .

AS AUTUMN APPROACHES, fall color is just around the corner. Hybrid liquidambars, locust ginkgo and Chinese pistache are but a few trees whose fall foliage coats add brilliant splashes to the neighborhood. Such shrubs as heavenly bamboo and Oregon grape are landscape favorites and color up the garden beautifully.

As important as any of the foliage choices are the berried shrubs. You need not look far to see how Californians rely on these berries for fall color. You find them in gardens throughout the state; at after-game parties and holiday gatherings, they serve as colorful, unique decorations.

California's toyon, cotoneaster, holly varieties and myriad pyracantha forms, all produce a bounty of berries. A good approach is to check nurseries in the coming weeks. Container plants that you can choose from will be in full berry.

The toyon features handsome, textured foliage. The red berries are as traditional as the holiday season. The plant requires little care and resents too much attention, making it an ideal selection at the far reaches of the garden.

Grayleaf cotoneaster (Kuh-tony-aster) has plump reddish berries that adorn graceful branches of soft, appealing foliage. It blends into existing garden schemes and needs room in which to spread its beauty. The berries remain all winter.

For variety in berry color, size and quantity, pyracantha is unequalled. Nurseries have pyracantha as shrubby specimens or on stakes and pre-started on trellises as espaliers. Prostrate forms of pyracanthas and cotoneasters also make handsome ground covers and berry freely.

Do not overlook the holly varieties for local conditions that are offered by your garden center. In addition to their versatility in the landscape, they're the berries.

The gray leafed cotoneaster produces an abundance of noticeable red berries. It features many graceful arching branches in the garden; the berries remain throughout the cool months, adding a certain touch to the soft gray/green foliage of this good-sized shrub.

DAFFODILS—HARBINGERS OF SPRING

MAXINE JOHNSON

as told to Rosalie Garcia

IN 1959, I SAW A King Alfred daffodil in a local nursery. I thought it the most beautiful flower I had ever seen. I had to have it. Paper Whites, Chinese lilies and Fortune's Gold I already had when I began collecting catalogs and ordering. In no time, I had spent \$400. Before this fever hit me, I had not even noticed daffodils except at the florists and was innocent that they are not easy to grow in this area. Of the more than 450 varieties I have grown, I have made every mistake in the book, but have gradually evolved a routine and discarded until I have sufficient varieties to exhibit at the Descanso Daffodil Show where I have won every award except the Best of Show.

Since my first burst of enthusiasm, I have learned that King Alfred is an old one, having been introduced in 1898. I no longer grow it, for there are so many I consider more beautiful, but it is still a staple of the florists, and it is grown in local gardens because of its great hardiness. Englishmen write the best books and have done the most to develop the daffodil, but the Dutch are the ones who make money on them. They get \$100 and more for new introductions, and I have paid as much as \$70 for one bulb. I hesitate to estimate what I have spent in total, but there is a fascination in getting a different one and more than a thrill in winning on the show bench.

In my research, I have read that many of the species grow wild in the countries surrounding the Mediterranean. Some of them have been developed by the English into our lovely Triandrus, Tazetta and Poeticus Divisions. These would seem to be the ones to work on for this area. The late Tom Craig of Escondido did a lot of work on them, but little has been done here since his death.

The daffodil is not a desert flower. Even though it has flourished in the Mediterranean climate which is similar to that of southern California, it is in the lush valleys and mountains where there is considerable rain that the species are found. They have come into their finest showing in our rain-soaked and chilly East Coast, and in Washington and Oregon in the West. They are definitely cool weather flowers, almost coming out of the snow and spending their bloom before the heat of summer. We cannot expect them to naturalize in great drifts and clumps in our woods and meadows, but they will burst forth in

early spring planted under deciduous trees and shrubs—if these places are kept damp.

Since I have concentrated on growing for the show bench, I have been very selective, and have discarded all but the best that will grow in this area. Along the way, I have learned that all daffodils are narcissus and all narcissus are daffodils. Some believe that the small flowered are the narcissus, and the big trumpeted are daffodils—this is not the case. Jonquils are a division of narcissus. The genus is *Narcissus*, and they are all one. The daffodil societies have agreed on twelve divisions, classifying the blooms by the size of their trumpets, the number of florets on a stem, the formation of petals and shape of cups, color and size. Yellow and white are the native colors, but shades of yellow, deep orange, white and pale green—all with different eyes, cups and touches of red—have been developed. The race is on for the first red trumpet daffodil. The size range is from a diameter of six inches to less than one inch. Many are fragrant—especially the jonquil division. Petals are fringed, doubled, whorled and reversed. The size range and infinite variety of form make the genus enchanting.

Since bloom can begin as early as November and go on until May, it is the season of fewest pests. One need only to watch for the narcissus fly (I have seen one!) and snails that dearly love the waxy petals.

In Chula Vista, where I live, I have evolved methods and varieties that make my small garden a scene comparable to Wordsworth's famous lines "a crowd, a host of golden daffodils" for six months of the year. I have laid out seven beds 4 x 20 feet, lined with redwood boards 1 x 12 feet, leaving four inches protruding above the ground and filled with a mixture of one half garden soil and one half of the following: 4 bags (4 cu. ft.) redwood compost, 3 bags of peat moss, 3 bags of oak leaf compost and 4 bags of white sand. To these is added: 20 pounds of bone meal, 15 lbs. superphosphate, 10 lbs. blood meal, 15 lbs. iron sulphate, 10 lbs. cotton seed meal. I dig out two feet and fill with the mixture and let stand for a minimum of six weeks, turning and watering many times. Letting it stand for three to six months is better. Before setting the bulbs, cover with a layer of sterile white sand. Place the bulbs a depth of one and a half to three times the diameter of the bulb,

cover with about two inches of sand, finish filling with soil mixture. Now is bulb planting time as soon as the night temperature is 55° for five successive nights. There is no need to fertilize until the second year when I give a good watering in of a 2-10-10 fertilizer diluted twice the directions: once as soon as the leaves are dead, again when the first leaves show and in January before they start blooming. At all times keep the beds moist.

Although I do not do it this way, if only one bed can be available, one may plant varieties with a graduated cycle of bloom to have flowers for a six month period. I suggest you choose from the following proven "doers" list.

EARLY BLOOMERS:

Erlicheer—large clusters of small double flowers.

Butter and Eggs—double yellow and white.

Trousseau—large white with yellow trumpets.

Trevithian—jonquil; all yellow.

Matador—very large tazetta.

Celilio—pure white.

Butterscotch—golden yellow.

Unsurpassable—very large, better than King Alfred.

Sumptuous—large, white and yellow.

EARLY MID-SEASON

Tresamble—white, pendulant.

Festivity—great favorite of A.D.S.; white and yellow.

Accent—pink cup, white perianth (cost me \$70).

Silver Chimes—white; as many as 25 florets per stem.

Orotorio—large white and lemon.

King's Court—gold trumpet; favorite English intro.

Binkie—reverse bi-color; the first, and parent of all reverse bi-colors.

Lunar Seas—reverse bi-color, one of the best.

Day Dream—reverse bi-color, large cup.

Bethany—reverse bi-color; prolific.

LATE MID-SEASON

Thalia—all white, pendulant, vigorous and fragrant.

LAST BLOOM

Cantable—small, older variety, beautiful.

Quetzel—new, white perianth, yellow eye and band.

Actaea—red-rimmed cup, best of the poeticus.

Frigid—small white, perfect cup.

Snowball—pure white, double.

Liberty Bells—all yellow, outstanding.

Artist's Model—white and apricot, large, flat cup.

Aircastle—pale lemon, changes color, one of the best.

Alabaster—white, double, fragrant—most doubles are.

I plant many of my daffodils in clay pots, because I have limited space and like mobility of bloom. I emphasize clay, because of its porosity which makes possible the flow of air and water that bulbs need. I use the same soil mixture that goes into the beds, the same layer of white sand under the bulbs—which can be planted closely in 8-10 inch pots as early as September—water thoroughly and set in a shady and protected spot. After a show of leaves, the pots can

be moved outside into beds of soil (set pot into the soil about four inches to retain moisture). There they may remain through bloom and until the leaves dry and fall away. Keep moist until this happens. Do not put the pots back in some neglected spot after bloom has faded, because the bulbs will be no good for a second year if they are not allowed to develop. Pot growing is increasing in popularity because of the many apartment dwellers with only a small patio or balcony.

I put all of my miniature daffodils in pots. Small leaves and stems from five to eight inches, unusual shapes and combinations make them suitable for moving into the house for decorative bouquets when in full bloom. Florets are delicate, often fragrant and delightful for gifts. The following miniature varieties have done well for me.

MINIATURES

Bobysoxer and Lintie—fragrant deep orange with rounded perianth.

Bambie—yellow and white bi-color.

Hawera—cream yellow, reflexed petals.

Wee Bee—pale yellow, good substance.

Frosty Moren—white and gorgeous.

Sun Dial—flat and lined.

Tete-A-Tete—early and cute.

Little Gem—tiny yellow trumpet.

Jumbie—orange cup, reverse petals.

Pencebar—small mixed double.

Hybridizers are ever at work, making the greatest break-through in the last twelve years in color and substance for miniatures.

In our desert climate, one must keep in mind that the daffodil must have moisture but really does not like humidity. Do not cut the leaves at any time, for they are needed to make the next year's bloom. Cutting the blooms does not hurt. Unless aiming at the show bench, choose the hardy and often older introductions. Choose varieties with enough different bloom cycle so that a long period of bloom can be maintained. Older varieties are often very moderately priced. Good catalogs will give excellent information. The following are recommended:

Grant E. Mitsch, Daffodil Haven, Canby, Oregon

Daffodil Mart, Gloucester, Virginia

Matthew Zanderbergen, Sassenheim, Holland

None of these nurseries has our climate. The Tazettas, Triandrus and Jonquil hybrid divisions are more likely to do well here, but others will also if soil and water are available to them.

Poets have long been inspired by the daffodil, but the simple verses of Grant Mitsch, nurseryman and hybridizer, are chosen, because he is my friend.

You search for beauty near and far

While Winter holds you with its chills.

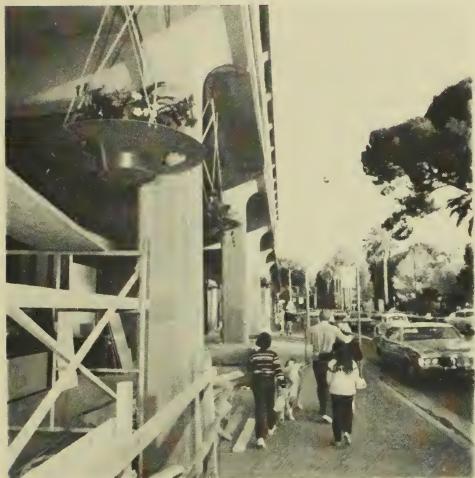
But soon Spring's gates will stand ajar

And in will march the Daffodils!

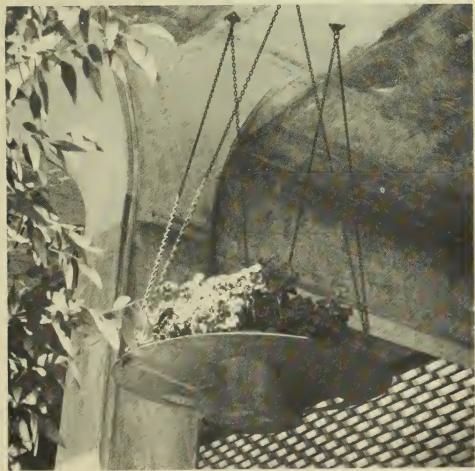
SACRAMENTO THROWS OUT THE FAKES

NELDA H. BRANDENBURGER

Photos by BEE and BRANDENBURGER



BEFORE: Sightseers stroll beneath controversial synthetic plantings in a city known for its beautiful trees.



AFTER: On the sunny side of Sacramento's new parking garage real geraniums now replace the earlier artificial blooms.

ELEVEN HUNDRED DOLLARS worth of faded plastic flowers are gathering dust in a Sacramento warehouse, because the citizens of the Capital City demanded the real thing. When fake flowers appeared in hanging planters on the new city parking garage, protests poured into the city hall. A garden club spokesman, Mrs. Whitney Gray, said, "In the Capital City renowned for its beautiful trees and parks, there is no place in landscape design for artificial flowers. We ask that they be removed and that fresh easy-maintenance materials be added instead."

The City Park Department concurred and at a cost of \$950 replaced the fake flowers with real geraniums and fuchsias. Clay pots were inserted for soil, and the supporting chains were strengthened to hold the additional weight. City Gardener, Ronnie Viegas, said, "It's a real maintenance problem watering the flowers during the summer, but we'd rather do that than look at the artificial ones." Viegas' department is presently training hanging susanqua camellias (Sacramento is known as the Camellia City) for future use in the planters.

Solon Wisham, Director of Parks and Recreation, says the flowers will be changed whenever necessary because of weather damage or blight caused by the urban environment. "But from now on they will be real," he says, "Sacramentans want no more synthetic nature."

In the same city, tenants of the Law Building complained about the unsightly debris-strewn planting in the foyer. The new owner of the building, Mr. Rick Dwyer, agreed and had the dusty hodgepodge of artificial begonias, magnolias, fern and ivy removed. To a white aggregate ground covering now raked and cleaned, Dwyer added several feather-rock boulders and softened their appearance with groupings of potted Boston ferns and kentia palms. For a total cost of \$40, the result today is a fresh inviting entry.

Even restauranteurs in the area have been bitten by the fresh-flower bug. Larry Cope, owner of Sacramento's historic Firehouse restaurant keeps fresh carnations on every table. "When I see artificial

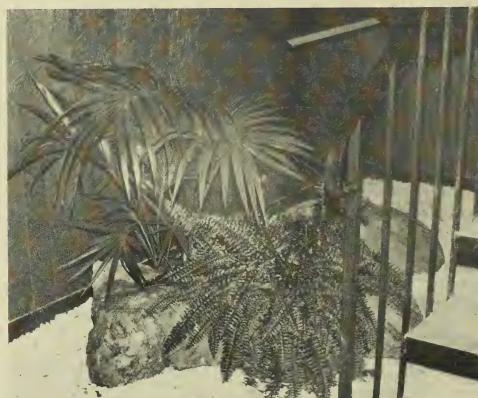
flowers, I feel just as cheated as I would be served artificial food," he says. The owners of Wulff's country style French restaurant feel the same. Helen Wulff says, "We use fresh flowers from our own garden and from the gardens of generous friends. We tried sprigs of artificial mistletoe during the holidays, but they were soon consigned to the top shelf of a high cupboard. It takes time and effort to gather the fresh flowers, but our customers appreciate it." Aldo Bovero, manager of a four-star suburban restaurant, reports the same emphasis on the use of fresh materials. "Artificial flowers give a bad impression just like a false smile," he says, "We want our customers to know that everything here is genuine from the yellow daisies on the table to the fresh vegetables in the kitchen."

Mark Askew, a Sacramento garden designer, recently launched a one man campaign against the use of plastic lawn carpeting in a Sacramento Municipal Utility District substation near his apartment. "It doesn't do anything for you," complains Askew. "I saw a couple of birds poking around looking kind of puzzled—one thing sure they aren't going to get any earthworms from it." Even the dry weed-choked field across the street contributes more to the environment than SMUD's fake grass, according to Askew. "When they were green, those weeds provided food for birds and produced oxygen." Askew is presently acquiring signatures from other disgruntled citizens asking SMUD's directors to "give us some real groovy growing grass instead of chemical fakery."

With such fresh-flower enthusiasts setting the pace, California's Capital City is likely to remain a welcome oasis in a polystyrene world, an oasis of real living plants and of people who want the genuine article.



BEFORE: Tenants of Sacramento's Law Building complained about the entry hall.



AFTER: A refreshing oasis of kentia palms, Boston ferns and feather rocks replaces the dusty plastics.

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PHILIPPINE LILIES FOR SAN DIEGO GARDENS

BILL GUNTHER

PHILIPPINE LILY is the common name for the lily species which has the botanic name *Lilium formosanum*. It resembles an Easter lily except that it blooms in the fall instead of the springtime, and like most of us, it loves San Diego's climate. So much so that here it often grows to a height of eight feet or more. For the San Diego area, that is quite something, because most other lilies don't perform well here.

Like all true lilies, the Philippine lily is a perennial, and its stately bloomstalk grows up from a bulb. You can, however, get this particular lily for your garden without having to buy any expensive bulbs; you can grow it from seeds just as easily.

Do not try to use one of those shallow nursery "seed flats" for your Philippine lily seeds; for them a regular seed flat is not deep enough. Far better, go to your nearest packaged-spirits store and get a case of one of those brands of wine that comes in heavy wooden boxes. Remove the top of the box, then remove the twelve bottles of wine and consume them. With those preliminaries accomplished, place the box in a cool shady place in your garden, fill it about half full of planter mix, plant the Philippine lily seeds about a quarter of an inch deep, then keep the planter mix moist until the little plants are about three inches

tall. At this stage, they can be transplanted without difficulty to their permanent location in your garden.

Before deciding which areas of your garden would be the best permanent locations for your lily seedlings, it would be appropriate to read the paragraphs under the heading "Lilium" in the *Sunset WESTERN GARDEN BOOK*. That book is available in every local library and in every local garden store, so there is no need to reprint those paragraphs here. Yet, for emphasis, it is worthwhile to reiterate the three basic cultural requirements for lilies, as follows: (1) a deep, loose, well drained soil; (2) ample moisture the year around; and (3) coolness and shade at the roots, and sun or filtered shade at the tops where the flowers form. These requirements are just as applicable to Philippine lilies as to other species and hybrids of the genus.

From the particular viewpoint of lily growers who live on the coastal strip of southern California, the one notable fault with the *WESTERN GARDEN BOOK* is that it is inadequate in its discussion of virus disease of lilies. To fill that gap, pertinent additional information is provided below:

Virus disease probably is the major problem of lily growers of this area. Quite likely, the reason why

BELOW: Hector Esparza and Elsie Blea admire a two-year seedling patch in the author's garden. **RIGHT:** They are amazed at the height of a four year old plant which has grown taller than the avocado tree for the last two years.



virus disease is so critical here is that we never have cold weather, and in lily plants cold weather seems to build up resistance to virus infection, or to the symptoms of that infection. We can keep virus infection away from our plants for a time by keeping the garden free of aphids, which are one of the "vectors" which spread the virus. At best, this is just a delaying action, and in our climate every lily plant seems to catch the virus eventually. Once a plant is infected, there is no known cure. Very gradually, over the course of several years, symptoms of the infection show: whitish spots or streaks appear on the leaves, the blossoms become deformed, the growing tip of the stalk often "crests", and the whole plant is visibly weakened.

Still, nature is wonderful. One of nature's wonders is the fact that the virus from an infected plant is not transmitted into the seeds which are produced by that plant. Thus, a baby lily seedling never inherits the disease. Of course, it can catch the disease by subsequent outside infection—but in the meanwhile, it probably will have several seasons of beautiful bloom. *L. formosanum* seedlings bloom their second year in our coastal regions and will bloom well—getting larger stalks and blossoms—for at least four years before being killed by the virus. During these four seasons, each individual blossom, if left to mature, will produce hundreds of seeds. The "not so particular" gardener will permit these seeds to self-sow and will therefore have an eternal happiness with this lily. It is also worthwhile to note that these seedlings, because they are covered with different depths of soil, watered differently, etcetera, will mature and bloom at various times: this natural process of reproduction permits one to have *L. formosanum* practically year-round.

The previous paragraph is the whole key to successful lily growing in our climate. It signifies that we should grow our lilies from seeds rather than from bulbs. Seedlings are virus-free, while bulbs typically were grown from "bulblets" of an older plant; these bulblets are vegetative divisions which (unlike seeds) carry any virus which is in the "mother" plant. It also signifies that we should let a few of our lily blossoms go to seed each year, and that we should use those seeds to obtain new plants to replace any older plants which begin to show symptoms of virus. It also signifies that we should grow lily species rather than named hybrid varieties; the species "come true" from seed, but the hybrid clones do not. A new seedling which grew from a seed which was "selfed" from a species looks just like its parent, and it carries the species name of its parent. A new seedling which sprouted from a seed from a named hybrid clone is different from its parent, nearly always inferior to its parent, and by horticultural rules, it cannot be called by its parent's varietal or "cultivar"

name.

Having explained why San Diego gardeners should grow species lilies rather than hybrid clones, it remains to be explained why we should particularly grow the species *Lilium formosanum*, the Philippine lily, in preference to numerous other lily species. The explanation is that each species will perform best in an environment which resembles that where it grows indigenously. The Philippine lily is indigenous to Formosa and the Philippines. The winterless climate of those areas is duplicated in San Diego; thus, the lily which is indigenous to a winterless climate is better adapted to San Diego gardens than is a lily species which is native to an area which has more severe winters. In our gardens, the Philippine lily is more vigorous than any other lily species, grows taller than any of the others and is more resistant to virus infection than the others.

Accordingly, when you are in your favorite nursery and see some expensive lily bulbs, just pass them, and the next time you see a mail-order bulb catalogue which publicizes new hybrid lilies originated in New York or Washington or Oregon ignore them too. Save your dollars, and save yourself from disappointment. Instead, just order a packet of seeds of *Lilium formosanum*, and if you know of other lilies which originated in a winterless clime—let us all know about them, too.

Send 50 cents and a preaddressed, prestamped envelope to: San Diego Floral Association, Casa del Prado, Balboa Park, San Diego 92101. We will get you started toward happiness with the Philippine lily.

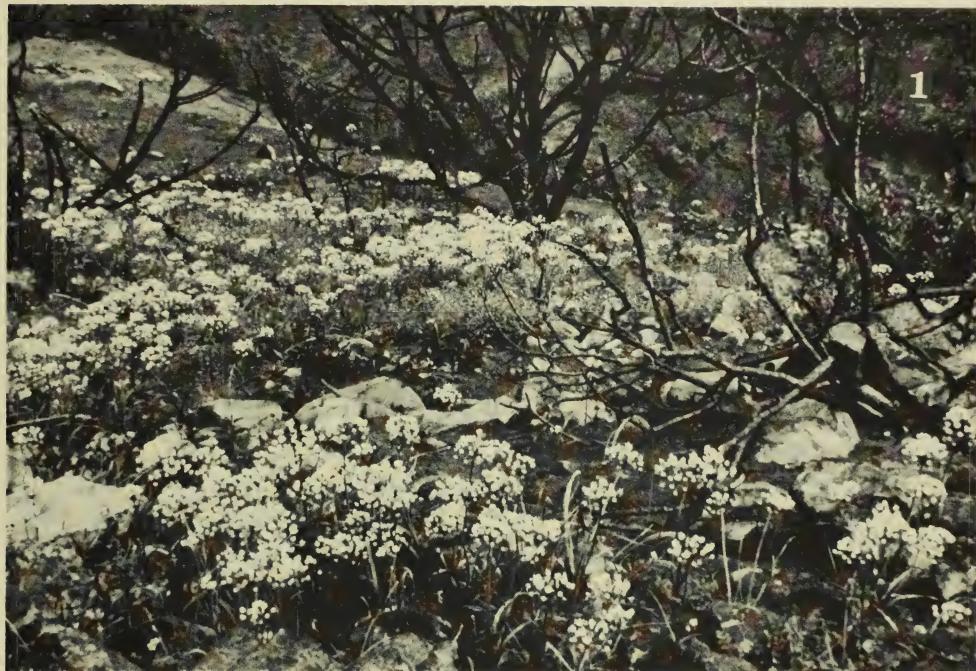


Virus streaks and crested top of virused lily.

NATIVE BULBS

A FORECAST OF SPRING

HELEN WITHAM
BETTY MACINTOSH, photos



NOW AT THE END OF SUMMER, they lie a few inches beneath the surface of hard cracked adobe near the coast, or in pockets of gritty soil between stubborn rock outcrops in the higher hills. Brown-coated bulbs or corms the size of a fingertip hold within their inmost selves the beginnings of rainbow-hued cups and stars, gold and white, rose and purple. These are the wild bulb flowers of southern California's spring. Among them are Mariposa Lilies, with markings like butterfly wing spots; *Brodiaeas*, purple and lavender; Wild Onions of white, lilac, or rose-purple; and *Bloomeria*, which cannot easily escape being called Golden Stars.



(1) *Allium praecox*, Wild Onion, near Jamacha. Small flowers are white or pinkish, with violet anthers and dark midveins. Seeds are black, bouncy and plentiful, in fat papery capsules. Commonest Wild Onion of southern California, and earliest to flower. Found also in Baja California. February, March & April.

(2) *Allium campanulatum*, Bell-Flowered Onion, Cuyamaca Peak. Flowers of light pearly pink with fat red anthers. A foothill and mountain onion, occurring above 2,000 feet, from San Diego north to Oregon, also western Nevada. May, June, July.

(3) *Allium peninsulare*, Red-Flowered Onion, Dulzura. A showy Allium, this one is bright rose-purple. Found below 3,000 feet but not close to the coast. Many localities in San Diego County, including Ramona, Lakeside, Jamacha, Tecate Mt.; also from central California to Baja California. March through May.

(4) *Bloomeria crocea*, Golden Stars, near Chula Vista. Each cluster is a starburst on slender leafless stem usually about a foot tall. Buds are brownish, and each narrow golden-yellow petal has a brown midvein on the back. Common in heavy soil, from coast to 5,000 feet, from Santa Barbara to Baja California. April, May, June.

(5) *Brodiaea pulchella*, Wild Hyacinth, Chula Vista. The tightly clustered lavender-to-purple flowers of this Brodiaea are probably our most widely recognized spring bulb wildflowers. Wide spread and common; found nearly everywhere west of the Sierra Nevada below about 5,000 feet, and in neighboring states. In "good years" each plant sends up 2, 3 or 4 flower clusters. March, April, May.

(6) *Brodiaea coronaria*, Harvest Brodiaea, Middle Peak, Cuyamaca. The ground is dry and hard, and you think the flowers are all gone around Cuyamaca Lake; then you come upon these Harvest Brodiaeas by dozens and hundreds. Short-stemmed, with widely spreading umbels, they put on quite a show of light violet flowers. Wide spread in California. May, June, early July.



(7) *Sisyrinchium bellum*, Blue Eyed Grass or Grass Iris, Cuyamaca. Tufted perennial with grass-like leaves, growing from a rhizome like its near relatives, the garden irises, not from a true bulb or corm. Flowers of blue, lilac, or violet, open during sunny mornings. March to May and sometimes as early as February.

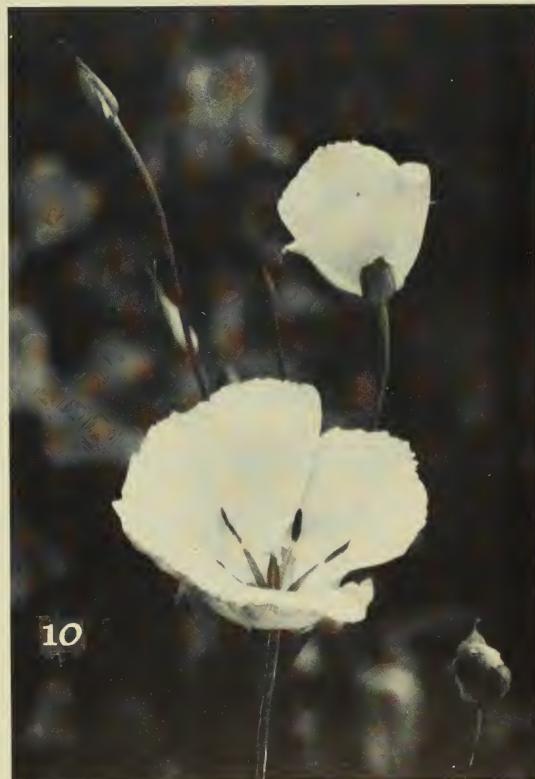
(8) *Calochortus concolor*, Golden Bowl Mariposa, Middle Peak, Cuyamaca. Flowers clustered near top

of a stout stem. Yellow fan-shaped petals have long yellow hairs and dark red spot near the base. Seen at 2,000-7,000 feet, San Bernardino, Cuyamaca and Laguna Mts., also near Mesa Grande and Witch Creek and in Baja. May, June, July.

(9) *Calochortus dunnii*, Dunn Mariposa, Cuyamaca Peak. Shining white or palest pink, on slender stems one to two feet tall. Large red-brown spot near base of each

petal. Dry stony ridges, Julian, Cuyamaca, Otay Mountain and into Baja California. June, July.

(10) *Calochortus splendens*, Lavender Mariposa, near Chula Vista. Delicate lavender-pink cups with striking dark blue anthers, on graceful stems one to one and a half feet tall. Found from La Jolla to Laguna and northward to central California and southward into Baja. April, May, June.



KEEP THE POTATO CHEAP

ROSALIE GARCIA

WHEN GOOD OLD "SPUDS" are twenty-five cents a pound and going higher, it can pay to dig up any unused land and start raising them, as we did during the World Wars: in the parkways and street strips in front of our houses. The plants are ornamental with odd pinnate leaves and small yellow to bluish flowers which are poisonous. They produce seeds used by plantsmen for experimentation to create new varieties. The "eyes" of the tubers are used for ordinary planting. As all who bury their garbage know, plants will come up, from which one may have a good pot of new potatoes to mix with new peas floating in cream. These peelings do not furnish sufficient nourishment for a bountiful crop, but a piece of potato with two or three "eyes", buried about three inches, in deep, silt-like soil and watered well will produce several pounds to a hill.

These twenty-five cent per pound tubers that one buys at the market will do for planting if one chooses each potato that has the most "eyes". Seed potatoes grown for that purpose will produce the most, but in California that source is controlled by the large commercial growers. Nurseries in the Mid-West advertise seed potatoes, but unless certified, they cannot be shipped to California because of restrictions set up by the California Department of Agriculture. There is a reason for this: no vegetable is more susceptible to fungi, virus, scabs, scales, beetles, worms and inherited weakness than the *Solanum tuberosum*, of the same family as the tomato and a member of the deadly nightshade family. Lakeland Nursery in Hanover, Pennsylvania claims to have produced a pomato by combining a tomato and a potato in one plant which produces tomatoes on top and potatoes below. Although it is reasonable to believe that two plants of the same family would have properties for hybridization, the tomato is a hot weather plant, and the potato likes to grow in cool earth.

In the South, there are two kinds of potatoes: the Irish and the sweet, and they are so distinguished, for one is as much a staple as the other. How the Irish potato got to be Irish is a story not too well researched, for the potato seems to have arrived in the United States from different sources in several regions. Both encyclopedias, Britanica and Americana, agree that the *batata*, cultivated in the mountainous areas of Peru and Bolivia was found by the Spanish in the sixteenth century. Since those areas were too high for grain, it was the source of carbohydrates for those people. The Spanish took the tubers to Spain

and soon all of Europe was growing them. They adapted to various soils and kept well in cool, dry places and soon became a staple food all over Europe. The poor often had nothing else to eat in winter, giving the potato a social significance immortalized by the Dutch artist Van Gogh in his poignant painting, "Potato Eaters", that somber group seated around a table on which there was nothing but a bowl of potatoes in the center.

The Irish became so dependent on the potato that when pestilence attacked their potato crop in the mid 1840's, starvation and disease gripped the country and was responsible for the mass migration of the Irish to America in that period. Their fondness for the potato, which they found established here, may have been the reason it was dubbed the "Irish" potato, but this is a supposition on my part and is by no means authentic. Some say the potato came to the Virginia Colonists from Bermuda, and to New Hampshire by an Irish religious group in 1719. There was already a wild potato in the Rocky Mountains known and eaten by the Indians which is still there, according to Euell Gibbons, the wild foods enthusiast, in an article by him in the August 1973 Geographic Magazine. There is a picture of Mr. Gibbons with an armload of big cylindrical shaped roots that he says are delicious when roasted.

Anyway the "spud" has been around a long time, and we must not let it be priced beyond use. There are American families who never let a day go by without potatoes. Easy to grow and low priced, they have become firmly established in menus throughout Europe, the U. S. and in the other temperate climates of the world. They are not grown in tropical areas except at high elevations.

Although Americans are great potato eaters, we rank far below Russia, Poland, Germany and Ireland, where my friend Gladys Switzer tells me she found the best potatoes she has ever eaten; a round smooth, moist-fleshed one that came out flaky and nutty in flavor. California leads our nation in production of late spring potatoes. A few years ago on a train ride through our San Joaquin Valley, I noticed on both sides great dark mounds like hills that loomed up as far as I could see. For a time I wondered what had happened in this flat expanse of land until it dawned on me that they were hills of potatoes, drying in the sun. There must have been millions of bushels. The 1972 crop as reported in a California Department of Agriculture bulletin estimates 318,462,000 cwt. of

potatoes were produced in California in that year. We hear much of Maine and Idaho, but in hundred weights, they are far behind California where our counties of Kern, Tulare, Madera, Fresno and King are the potato bowl of America. We grow potatoes in San Diego County, but not in sufficient amounts to be listed in Government Bulletins.

Our contact with the potato is the culinary varieties, but tons are grown for industrial starch and stock feed. The content of any potato is 70-75% starch and .5-1% protein, so the high starch ones have their non-culinary uses. The Irish peasant who is said to have consumed around eight pounds of potatoes per day, could have gotten enough protein to be healthy on a potato diet and not get fat. Our upper class Americans have almost eliminated potatoes from their diets, because they think of them as fattening. A medium-sized potato has 100 calories, about the same as an apple. It is the sour cream and butter that we pile on our baked potatoes that makes them a "no-no" to our middle-class gourmets. Vodka, that tasteless and potent alcoholic drink, is made of potatoes, especially in Russia and Poland.

Scientists are ever working with seeds to produce new varieties, many of which we never see. Our basic Russet, that rough skinned brown, round and oblong variety was first developed by Luther Burbank. The main search is to find disease resistant varieties—especially in California where the ground does not freeze to kill off many of its enemies. In our markets, we find the oblong, smooth-skinned, white-fleshed White Rose; the round pinkish one with moist delicate flesh, the Red Rose; and the rough brown Russets. These three have proved to be the most disease resistant here, and can be used as seed for our home growing. Seldom is the name given in the markets, for there are so many steps between the grower and the produce clerk that more and more names of fruits and vegetables are lost and so misnamed that it is becoming the custom just to mark as potatoes, plums and celery. There are purple, blue, red, pink potatoes and yellow fleshed ones that we never see—and probably would not eat if we did. The occasional green-tinted one is not a variety, but a product of poor growing where the tuber is too near the top of the ground and is exposed to the sun. It has an acrid taste that is unpalatable and is known to have made people ill.

So we know three varieties and can get along very well if we raise those three obtained from our markets. The smooth White Rose fries, mashes and bakes well. The rough Russet is our baking special, and the round pink or red with its delicate moist flesh is the one to boil and make into potato salad. Steak and baked potato is the backbone of the menu in the affluent American home. In the South, the reds are favored. My grandmother always demanded marble-sized reds

boiled for breakfast and served with ham and red-eyed gravy, or fried chicken and cream gravy—with hot biscuits, of course.

In California, our potatoes do best when planted in February and March and harvested in May and June. The tubers which usually develop in threes at the stolon nodes develop in cool soil. The section of the potato with three "eyes" should be planted in rows set up for irrigation about eighteen inches apart.

The soil should be spaded or plowed a foot deep, made friable with compost or humus so that little cultivation is needed, lest the roots be disturbed. In other parts of the country potatoes are planted later, even in September for a winter crop, which guarantees a continuous supply. This has been a source of cheap food; they are still cheaper than bread, and can be used as a substitute even though many still serve both potatoes and bread at the same meal. When the vines fall over, turn yellow and dry up, potatoes are ready to dig. It is best to pile them out in the sun for several days to dry, then store in crates or baskets in a cool well ventilated place, under the house, if no other is available.

No other vegetable has inspired cooks to such enticing and nutritious combinations as does the potato. Cream and cheese, frying and mashing, baking and boiling, cubed and sliced, all delicious, easily digested even by babies. Chef Louis De Gouy in his Gold Cook Book (a favorite of mine because he gives the history of foods and their nutritional content as well as fine recipes) has pages of recipes and hints on how to get the best out of the potato, as well as how to present it as something special.

Since Americans tend toward mashing, baking and frying, I have picked out a few of his best ideas. To bake he advises choosing firm, well shaped Russets, prick them with a fork to let out the steam and to keep them mealy, rub with oil, and bake in a medium oven. That is easy, but good mashed or creamed potatoes take more skill. Choose fairly large Red or White Rose, peel thinly, and cut in quarters or halves. Cut in smaller pieces results in loss of vitamins and often watery potatoes. Mash over low heat, allowing any moisture to evaporate before adding hot milk (or cream if you don't care what happens to you) gradually as one beats. A teaspoon of baking powder added after the beating starts adds to fluffiness. For a company dish, stir in about three beaten egg yolks, pile in mounds on a greased baking sheet, put in a hot oven until they are browned, and there is Duchess potatoes to go with the roast, pork chops or fried chicken.

There are many ways of frying potatoes, but really the least caloric is deep fat frying. Fat at a temperature of 365 degrees is about right. A handful of shoestring or thinly sliced or cubed potatoes immersed in a

basket in the hot oil for just until they are browned, and emptied on porous paper towels and served immediately are no more fattening or hard to digest than the baked potato well buttered.

Our favorite potato snack, crunchy potato chips (which Chef De Gouy says were invented by a tavern keeper in Saratoga, New York named Crumbs who had five Indian wives) are not hard to make. The trick is to slice very thinly, chill for an hour in ice water, changing the water twice, and frying in deep fat at 380 degrees. They must be wiped dry before dropping into the fat. Let them cool and store in airtight cans. They will taste fresh over several weeks. Manufacturers should be made to date our commercial bags, for they often are stale.

Potato puffs or balloons, a real company dish, were discovered by the French chef of a French king, so the story goes. His sliced fried potatoes got cold while he was waiting for the king, who finally appeared, so the chef dumped the fried potatoes back into the hot fat, and lo they puffed up, pleasing the king so much that he thereafter ordered all his potatoes fried in that manner.

Maybe that ten pound sack of potatoes for thirty-nine cents is just a memory, but we can raise our own, dig and dry them, store them in crates and go on mashing, frying and baking one of our favorite foods.



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The following is an extract from the new paperback book, SAN DIEGO ON FOOT.

(Reprinted with permission of author/publisher, Carol Mendel.)

W. E. DUKE

Torrey Pines State Reserve

Fifteen miles north of downtown San Diego, Torrey Pines State Reserve sits atop the bluffs overlooking the Pacific Ocean, offering a spectacular setting for hiking and picnicking. The highlight of the Reserve is not its trails or its great views of the Pacific coastline—although both are admittedly superb—it is the gnarled, twisted, rugged beauty of the Torrey pines.

Compared with other pines, the Torrey pine looks unusually light and airy. This unique appearance, coupled with its long, gray-green needles in clusters of five, make it easily recognizable.

The Torrey pine is one of the rarest trees in the world. Centuries ago, before the glacial period and before California's offshore islands separated from the mainland, an ancient forest of Torrey pines thrived along the coast of Southern California. But since then, changes in climate and soil conditions have worked against the trees, leaving them native only to San Diego and to the island of Santa Rosa, 175 miles away, off the Santa Barbara coast. The Santa Rosa trees are generally inaccessible to visitors, but approximately four thousand of the San Diego pines have been carefully set aside for preservation and public enjoyment in the Torrey Pines State Reserve. (Open 8-5 in winter, 8-8:30 in summer, admission \$1 per car.)

As a bonus, the Reserve offers you an excellent opportunity to learn about the shrubs and dwarf trees which make up the coastal chaparral. (Incidentally, the word *chaps*, referring to the leather leggings worn by cowboys, derives from the word *chaparral*.)

Park headquarters is in the Torrey Pines Lodge, a low adobe building which blends in beautifully with its surroundings. There you will find displays of the natural life and history of the Reserve, as well as books and pamphlets for sale. (Open 12-4 Saturdays and Sundays.)

You are asked not to picnic on the trails, but there are ample picnic areas surrounding the lodge. Also, please remember that all plants in the park are protected, so do not pick or disturb them, and stay on the trails.

The Guy Fleming Trail is a good trail to take first, for it is a self-guided nature trail which introduces you to the major plants and features of the park. On fairly flat terrain, the trail makes a loop out to the bluffs overlooking the Pacific Ocean.

Excellent trail guides, identifying many of these plants and explaining the numbered trailside markers, are available at either the park entrance or the park office. Much of that information has been included later in this chapter, so you will be able to identify a lot even without the trail guide.

Pay particular attention on this trail to the effects of wind. The pines exposed to the full brunt of winds off the ocean are twisted, gnarled and stunted, while those in sheltered places are relatively straight and tall.

The Parry Grove Trail is a delightful loop which leads through a secluded grove of Torrey pines. You reach the loop by a long series of steps, but after that, the trail is fairly even.



FAT MAN'S MISERY



GUY FLEMING TRAIL

W. E. DUKE

Eroded bluffs, rare trees and breath-taking views of the Pacific Ocean make Torrey Pines State Reserve an ideal place to enjoy the natural beauty of the California coast.

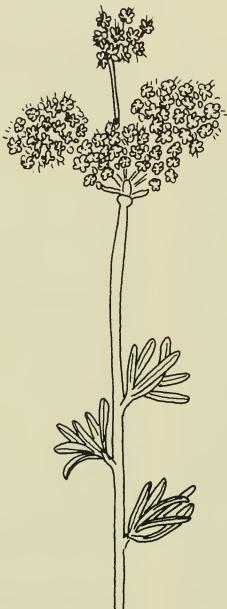
The High Point Trail takes you only a few yards, but those yards lead up to the highest point in the park, 356 feet above sea level. There you will find two of the oldest known Torrey pines, about 350 years old, as well as commanding views in all directions.

Fat Man's Misery, a twisting, steep, rocky and narrow trail, is the children's favorite. It leads down a canyon of heavily-eroded sandstone, often through passages only one or two feet wide. Parts of the trail even require you to turn sideways to squeeze through vertical crevices. If you are up to it, it's well worth the effort for adults as well as children.

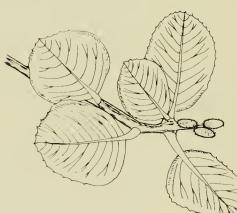
The Rim Trail leads along the rim of the Canyon of the Swifts. It takes you past some Torrey pines to a Pacific overlook a half mile from the trailhead. Part way along, you can make a worthwhile side trip to the Red Butte overlook, which offers panoramic views of the area. The trail occasionally has some steps to climb, but it is never very steep.



black sage



California buckwheat



lemonadeberry

The Razor Point Trail branches off from the Beach Trail a quarter mile from the picnic area. Razor Point is an especially beautiful spot in March and April, when the ground is covered with red, yellow, orange, white, and blue wildflowers. At any time of year, it is an excellent place to view the deeply eroded cliffs of the Torrey Pines Mesa.

The Broken Hills Trail also goes to the beach. At first, it follows a dirt road. When the road turns sharply left, the trail continues ahead (west).

At the beginning of the trail you will find the scrub oak (*Quercus dumosa*), with tiny holly-like evergreen leaves. Under appropriate conditions, it can grow to be a 30-foot tree, but it usually grows as a shrub.

One of the most common plants on this trail is the chamise (*Adenostoma fasciculatum*), often called the grease-wood. The plant is a hazard during the dry season, for its tiny resinous leaves catch fire extremely easily. Fortunately, its roots survive the fires, and quickly send up new branches and leaves. In spring the plant is a conspicuous display, covered with clusters of tiny white flowers.

The Beach Trail begins behind the main picnic area. Along the trail, especially near the trailhead, you will find large numbers of two prominent chaparral shrubs—the black sage (*Salvia mellifera*) and the California sagebrush (*Artemesia californica*).

There are more than 500 species of sage. The black sage is not one generally used in cooking, but if you rub one of its oblong leaves, you will still smell the familiar sage fragrance. In spring, the plant produces stalks of lavender flowers.

The sagebrush is not a true sage, but derives its common name from the sage-like scent given off when its foliage is crushed. A hardy perennial, it survives well on dry plains and mountain slopes.

Farther along the trail, keep your eye out for the California buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*), a plant especially popular with bees. The undersides of its green, oblong leaves are whitish, with a prominent green vein, and its tiny white flowers turn to a rusty brown color as they die. Indians once made a headache remedy from its leaves, and an eyewash from its flowers.

You will also find the lemonadeberry (*Rhus integrifolia*). Recognize the lemonadeberry by its leathery, stiff, and usually toothed, leaves. In spring, it sports pink blossoms, which later become sticky red-orange fruits with a lemonish flavor.

ALL-AMERICA AWARD WINNING ROSES FOR 1974



Once more the grueling two-year tests are over, the vanquished retired to oblivion, and the three proud new award winners stand in the wings to be introduced. They are BAHIA, a bright orange-pink floribunda; BON BON, a pink and white bicolor floribunda; and PERFUME DELIGHT, a clear pink hybrid tea.

As per the AARS rules that have been in force for 35 years, these winners will not be offered for sale until Fall 1973 and Spring 1974. In the meantime, in 112 All-America Rose Selections accredited Public Rose Gardens throughout the nation, there are plants of these three winners already in bloom for all to see who care to visit one of the gardens and hunt up the green and white metal All-America bed markers.

(*Mr. Editor: Lists of the All-America Rose Selections accredited Public Rose Gardens are available upon request.*)

BAHIA (Patent Pending) The breeder's laconic statement "a very floriferous floribunda" is about the only credential this AARS winner needs. The most outstanding asset a rose in the floribunda class can possess is abundance of bloom and, without wasting any words, the man says "a very floriferous floribunda".

There are other factors, such as attractive color, shapely plant, resistance to disease and a dozen other judgement categories that are involved in determining which rose or roses shall receive an All-America award, but a floribunda that is outstanding in the quantity and duration of its blooms is already on base at the start of the game.

The flowers of BAHIA are vivid pinkish-orange, $2\frac{1}{2}$ " blooms, borne in clusters of three to several. The double blossoms are made up of 20 to 30 petals plus 10 to 18 petaloids.

To add further to their garden value, they hold their bright color until the petals fall — all the while gently exuding a spicy fragrance.

The plant of this floribunda is vigorous, bushy and compact, with an abundance of medium sized, semi-glossy leaflets, exhibiting better than average resistance to mildew.

BAHIA is a progeny of one of America's top hybridizers, Walter Lammerts, and resulted from a cross between Rumba x Tropicana.

For a mass flower effect, there is no need to look further; this winner will suffice.

PERFUME DELIGHT (Patent Pending) A richly fragrant, clear pink rose named PERFUME DELIGHT is the only hybrid tea to win an All-America award for 1974. Another



origination from O. L. Weeks of California, this magnificent pink sweetly contradicts the often heard comment that modern roses don't have the fragrance that was possessed by "those in my grandmother's garden".

The rich, spicy fragrance of PERFUME DELIGHT will fill a room from a single bloom. Three plants in a garden will add delightful perfume to the whole area. Tracing down the fragrance, we will find a classic, urn shaped rose bud of rich, deep pink which unfolds to a high centered bloom of brilliant clearest pink. The coloring of PERFUME DELIGHT extends from the outermost to the innermost segments of the flower and lasts to the ultimate dropping of the last petal. Thirty broad, satiny petals make up the large, well-formed blooms which often measure five inches across. The flowers are borne on strong, stiff canes which hold their roses fully erect, a characteristic that is bound to delight exhibitors at the rose shows, and gardeners as well.

This hybrid tea award winner has a vigorous, well-branched, medium-tall plant. It is covered with large, leathery leaves completely clothing the strong, bright green canes. Because of its continuous growth, the plant gives an unending display of flowers from spring until heavy frost. The healthy leaves are disease resistant and the plant seems able to withstand both the rigors of northern winters and the dry heat of southwestern summers.

It is quite natural that PERFUME DELIGHT should have beauty and rich, spicy fragrance. Its ancestral background shows five All-American award winners with three, Charlotte Armstrong, Mirandy and Chrysler Imperial, noted for their fragrance. Other richly fragrant roses contributing to the elegance of this winner are Madam Butterfly and Joanna Hill, two renowned florist roses — along with Crimson Glory, Rome Glory and Night, all deliciously perfumed. Contributing to the strong, healthy, vigorous plant are Peace, Crimson Glory, Charlotte Armstrong and Chrysler Imperial.

The uses of PERFUME DELIGHT will be many. The long, strong stem, coupled with the heavy substance of the petals presents a rose excellent for cutting and display.

With its fragrance, PERFUME DELIGHT makes a perfect single bud for the office or floating in a bowl, and is just as valuable for a sophisticated arrangement or mass bouquet.

The real telling effectiveness of this rose is in a mass



TOP EXHIBITION ROSES OF THE UNITED STATES

planting along the driveways, walks, or in any sunny spot in the lawn or garden. Continuing bloom and delightful fragrance will attract passers-by and draw them to the planting like a magnet. This winner belongs near the front of the rose bed, even though it is a strong grower, for, in this way, it invites every nostril to savor the rich perfume and the eye to enjoy its classic beauty. This plant, being compact and shapely, displays well as a single specimen and its bright pink blooms show to advantage when backed by shrubs or evergreens.

With its abundant foliage, this rose will make a most attractive and colorful hedge and has sufficient thorns to change the mind of the neighbor's dog, the newsboy, or any trespasser across the lawn.

BON BON (Patent Pending) An ideal landscaping floribunda which is densely covered with dozens of delightful pink and white bicolor blooms, beautifully displayed over masses of bright green leaflets. The flowers of this award winner are borne in large clusters, opening continuously from spring until the fall frosts.

BON BON is as richly fragrant as it is colorful and has the additional asset of dropping its petals cleanly. The pink and cream buds in the clusters pop open to rounded, cupped $3\frac{1}{2}$ " blooms, each formed by as many as 25 petals of extra heavy substance.

The flowers open well in all climates and the rose is attractive in all stages of development from bud to full bloom.

The plant has a good resistance to black spot, and is exceptionally mildew resistant.

Because of its medium height, which averages about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and its neat, compact growth habit, the new floribunda is especially desirable for landscaping — petite BON BON never grows out of bounds.

BON BON comes from a famous line of ancestors, including such well known names as Bridal Pink, Spartan and Fashion. Its direct parents are Bridal Pink x Yellow seedling 58-6792. It was hybridized in 1965 by William Warriner of Tustin, California who already has a large group of new roses to his credit, including 1973 AARS award winner, Medallion.

Although this winner is outstanding as an ideal rose for landscape planting, it will prove equally at home as a border for walks or drives, as a hedge, as an attractive bed rose in the garden itself, or for use in tubs and raised containers.

An American Rose Society Poll of the top exhibition roses throughout the nation clearly indicates All-America award winners have cornered the bulk of the show trophies.

The following lists of twelve top winners in each of the three major classes of roses are taken from the society's tabulations. The rose variety names are listed in the order of their standing, based upon the prizes they have won in competing in rose shows throughout the country. Roses starred (*) are All-America Rose Selections award winners.

Hybrid teas:

First Prize*
Royal Highness*
Garden Party*
Pearl*
Master Lincoln*
Chrysler Imperial*
Fragrant Cloud
Swarthmore
Miss All-American Beauty*
Tropicana
Iris Gold
Kordes' Perfecta

European*
Little Darling
Gene Boerner*
Irene Fashion*
Five King*
Vogue*
Iceberg
Sarabande*
Angel Face*
Gra*
Starata*
Fashion*

Granada*
Queen Elizabeth*
Pink Parfait*
Mount Shasta
Montezuma
Comanche*
Apricot Nectar*
Camot*
Duet*
Mexicana
Scarlet Knight*

For the second year in succession, First Prize, with its magnificent blooms, leads the hybrid tea roses by a wide margin. In all, eight of the top twelve hybrid teas are All-America award winners, ten of the top twelve floribundas, and nine of the top twelve grandifloras.

Of the highest scoring, newest roses which are not included in the above table, four of the top five are All-America award winners — Portrait, Electron, Apollo and Medallion.

No man-made system of determining the best is ever perfect, but the findings of the American Rose Society survey clearly indicates that the testing program of All-America Rose Selections continues to be highly successful in selecting the finest roses from the many entered into their trials from all over the world.

Roses with the All-America award winner green and white tag are sold by practically all garden centers and nurseries that handle rose plants.

Don't Limit Tree Roses To The Rose Garden

To many people, all roses belong in just one outdoor area — the rose garden. Actually, that is not true of any rose, particularly specialized types such as the tree rose.

Tree roses are an elegant, man-made form, comprising generally the root of one species, the trunk or standard of another, and the top of any one of the gorgeous modern rose hybrids.

While tree roses do add greatly as accent points in a rose garden, they are equally at home and appropriately serve the same purpose in many other areas of the home grounds — along the drive or a walk, particularly with low evergreens planted around their bases, to accent terraces or steps, entrance areas, in fact almost anywhere a tall, formal, elegant plant will add to the beauty and design of the area.

now is the time

—A Cultural Calendar of Care from our Affiliates—

BONSAI SOCIETY

Masao Takanashi

Now is the time
to withhold food if the weather is hot.
to keep moist—but if hot, do not water until the cool of evening, then spray the foliage.
to place some leafy plants under lath to prevent burning.
to repot the flowering quince.
to transplant the willow for the second time. (Remember the willow likes to be repotted twice a year.)
to do repotting if you missed doing the chore in the spring. Prune if necessary. Keep under lath ten or more days—then gradually return to place.

CACTUS/SUCCULENT SOCIETY

Dr. Leroy Phelps

Now is the time
to keep on the lookout for late flowering mams, neoportentias and species epiphyllums.
to give one last feeding, if desired, with a fertilizer low in nitrogen.
to anticipate Santa Ana winds—keep moisture in the soil, but otherwise start hardening plants.
to redesign any part of your garden that is not "just right."
to sprinkle California poppy seeds for surprises in the spring.
to take advantage of the last chance to repot rootbound plants.

CAMELLIA SOCIETY

Shala McNeil

Now is the time
to deep water once a week to spray or fog plants in evening when weather is hot. Keep moist but not soggy.
to start "gibbing" hybrids and reticulatas about first of Sept. to feed for blossoms—use liquid fish product or cotton seed meal lightly—but be sure to have watered thoroughly the day before. Water in the cotton seed meal.

DAHLIA SOCIETY

Mildred Middleton

Now is the time
to spray to prevent mildew and spider mites.
to maintain regular watering until first of October, then cut down gradually.
to feed with potash only to promote root growth. Also, it helps them keep better during winter.

EPIPHYLLUM SOCIETY

William Nelson

Now is the time
to keep plants clean and free from insects.
to give plenty of light and air in preparation for hardening off. Harden off by withholding water, but if weather is hot—spray with water for moisture.
to "overhaul" plants—trim out much of the old wood, and can still take cuttings in Sept. although July & August are better months.
to start watering and fertilizing Christmas cactus.

FUCHSIA SOCIETY

Penny Bunker

Now is the time
to continue misting or fogging foliage especially if weather is hot—do in coolest part of day. to avoid "overwatering", to create sogginess at the root area. More plants are killed by overwatering than anything else—but do not allow to dry out completely. Plants like moist conditions, but not wet.
to keep plants clean of insects—it means constant control on white fly, mites and aphids. Mealy bugs might creep in, also. Use malathion, lindane, cygon E, etc.—but reduce amounts to prevent burning.

to feed with low nitrogen about every ten days or two weeks.
to cut back your plants in October (about 1/3) to keep blooming for Christmas time. Fertilize lightly.

to take cuttings for spring plants. Second best time to prune.

GERANIUM SOCIETY

Phil Bush

Now is the time
to take cuttings—keep in light shade until rooted.
to fertilize plants with high nitrogen fertilizer—such as ammonia sulphate, fish 10-5-5, etc.
to clean up old plants—clear off dead leaves, flowers, clean soil under plants.
to spray soil and under leaves with cygon E for white fly and aphids, might aid in control of worms, too.

IRIS SOCIETY

Art Day

Now is the time

to plant beardless irises—spurias, siberians, Louisianas and Japanese. For best results, select a location where they can remain undisturbed for several years. After planting, keep moist until established. Do not let dry out.

to divide old clumps of bearded irises. Retain only those rhizomes with good fans and roots—the old "mother" rhizome will not bloom. Trim fans and roots half way before replanting. Outer leaves will die back—this is normal.

ORCHID SOCIETY

Virgil Schade

Now is the time

to continue watering and general fertilizing program.

to start fertilizing cymbidium plants that you expect to bloom in the spring—use low nitrogen fertilizer until spring.

to control the insects—red spider, aphids, mealy bugs, scale, slugs and snails.

to check heat controls in green houses for proper operation.

to repot those plants that are not kept in heated houses.

to prepare for Santa Ana winds, low humidity and high temperatures can quickly damage plants.

ROSE SOCIETY

Dee Thorson

Now is the time

to prune roses moderately for spectacular fall blooms.

to foliar feed roses to snap them out of the summer doldrums.

to supply adequate water during the hot dry weather. Occa-

sional overhead watering is appreciated when the "Devil winds" are prevalent.

to continue spider mite control—one method is to hose off underside of leaves regularly—especially at the bottom of bush.

to continue preventative spraying for mildew.

THE PLANTSMEN IN THE PARK

tell us

Now is the time

to plant bulbs. Use commercially precooled bulbs for best results with tulips.

to plant in a potting mix of equal parts soil, sand and redwood compost (or shavings) augmented with treble super-phosphate.

to acknowledge need for root space by leaving the upper third of the bulb exposed.

to water well with a soil fungicide to prevent root rot. Cover pots with four or five thicknesses of green saran screening. (Clay pots should be soaked overnight before using, or at least several hours.)

Place in a cool spot out of the light. Do not water again until they show green tips. Remove covering and water with a 10-5-5 fertilizer at half strength. Expose gradually to full sunlight.

Maureen, Renown, Burgundy Lace and Most Miles were particularly effective with this treatment last year and were on display in the lathhouse.

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BOOK SHELF

(Reviews by Theresa Karas Yianilos, author of THE COMPLETE GREEK COOKBOOK, Funk Wagnalls, 1971)

These books and others are available for members of S. D. F. A. Use your library!

CULINARY HERBS AND CONDIMENTS, M. Grieve, F.R.H.S., Dover Publications, Inc., N. Y., 1971, 209 pages. Paperback.

Few things are more useful than fresh herbs culled from one's garden. In this book, the author has endeavored to tell the amateur gardener and the housewife all they need to know about herbs, describing the chief culinary herbs, their cultivation and their uses in the kitchen. There is a special section containing recipes for homemade wines, herbal beers and other herbal beverages, including recipes of olden days. There are special sections dealing with condiments and culinary oils. The author is an expert on herbs and a Fellow of the Royal Horticultural Society. This is an unabridged, unaltered reprint of the 1934 edition and is another fine book from Dover Press.

A MANUAL OF COMMON BEETLES OF EASTERN NORTH AMERICA, Two Volumes, Elizabeth S. and Lawrence S. Dillon, Dover, N. Y., 1972. Paperback.

The curious beetle watcher will find here a guideline for the identification of 1,200 species in 64 families of beetles ranging from the eastern half of North America as far as the 100 meridian and south to Mexico. An important section on beetle ecology is also included.

(continued next page)

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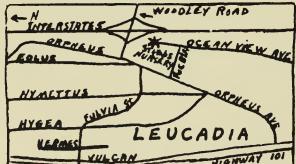
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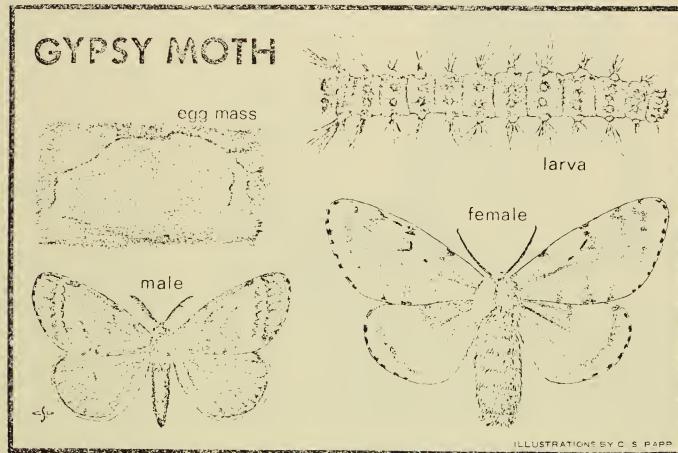
See "FIRST LADY" & "ANGEL'S DREAM".

TOURING THE GARDENS OF EUROPE, Dorothy Loa McFadden, David McKay Co., N. Y., 1965, 287 pages, \$5.95.

The author is one of our own members, now living in La Jolla, but I didn't know that when I eagerly picked it up to read at our Floral Library. At last, I had found a book that described the great and small gardens of Europe and told me where to find them, when they are open and in what season they are their best. With this unique travel and garden guide, the visitor now may tour Europe from the castle gardens of Scotland to the brilliant mosaics, Moorish landscaping and garden architecture of Spain. Mrs. McFadden is a writer and lecturer on world gardens. She has devised a "wheel tour" plan whereby one may find a headquarters and then fan out according to a route of his choice. The book makes it all very easy and fascinating to plan for a trip.

GARDENS OF EUROPE: A Pictorial Tour, Dorothy and James L. McFadden, A. S. Barnes & Co., Inc, 1970, 200 pages, \$10.

The McFaddens take you on a personal tour through more than 100 gardens of thirteen countries and with their camera give you glimpses of flower borders, pools and fountains, sculpture and amusing topiaries. All these gardens are open to the public and directions of how to reach each one is detailed. The most famous gardens of Europe and some delightful private estates which are opened regularly for charity are described in this book. (For autographed copies of either book, send a check to: Mrs. James L. McFadden, 6893 Via Valverde, La Jolla 92037)



NOT WANTED HERE!!! This is the Destructive Gypsy Moth in three stages of its development: The larvae, or caterpillar stage, upper right is the most damaging. Each caterpillar is capable of eating a square foot of leaves in a day. Hordes of them will destroy both forest and orchard in this manner.

SAN DIEGO COUNTY Agricultural Commissioner Kenneth K. Little has announced that on June 1 his office began work on a program in conjunction with the State Department of Food and Agriculture and other County Commissioners to trap for Gypsy Moth. The purpose is to detect any infestation of these insects that might be in the state.

The program in San Diego County will be under the direction of Ray Rinder, Deputy Agricultural Commissioner in charge of pest detection. Rinder explained that the insect pest is particularly dangerous and if allowed to get a start in California could do serious damage to our forests, tree crops and ornamental plantings. The Gypsy Moth has infested more than eleven million acres in the East; Rinder added that last year alone it defoliated nearly 1.5 million acres of forest. In addition many ornamental plantings were seriously damaged, and in many cases pesticides were utilized to control the pest.

Discoveries of Gypsy Moth egg masses have been more numerous this year on trailers, outdoor tools and furniture coming into California. As a result, an

intensive trapping program is being undertaken this year. County personnel will set out traps like Dixie cups, which are lined with a sticky substance and baited with the "perfume" of the female moth. The traps will be placed in areas where the pests are likely to be. The program is intended to determine if the pest is present; not to eradicate it.

Rinder said the egg masses may be on vehicles, household goods, trailers, outdoor furniture, or lawn and garden equipment. They are about one-half inch wide, from one inch to one and a half inches long and brownish or fawn colored. Persons who have recently arrived in California are particularly requested to keep a watchful eye on the above mentioned articles. Nearby trees should be observed for caterpillars which may have hatched and migrated to the food source. The caterpillars are about two inches long and have tufts of hair on the body, five pairs of blue spots and six pairs of red spots along the back. Anyone observing such caterpillars is urged to call the nearest office of the San Diego County Department of Agriculture.

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SAN DIEGO CHAPTER, Calif. Native Plant Soc., Fourth Wed., Casa del Prado, 7:30 p.m.

Pres: William Knerr 278-6283
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Fourth Tuesday, Casa del Prado, 7:30 p.m.

Pres: Abe Janzen 277-4473
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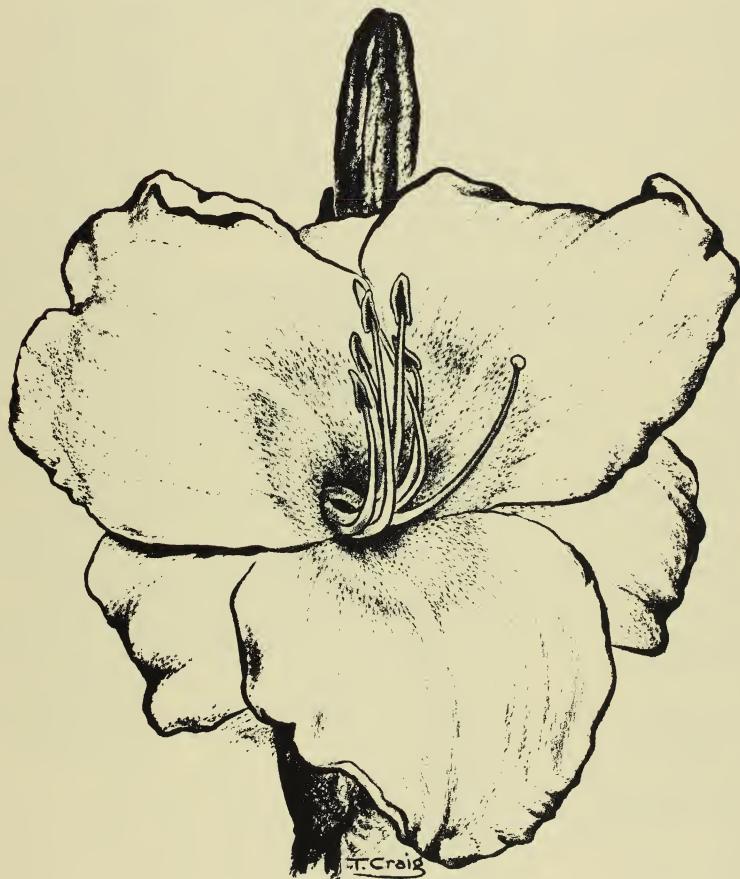
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